

Subject: V. G. KARABALYAN, also known as V. G. KARABALYAN, KARABALYAN,

Address: 120, Kirov Street, Moscow, USSR

Telephone: 0-88

Position: K. S. K.

Date: 2 Nov 1964

NY 4,249

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1. Subject is Professor of Russian and Soviet literature, and as a guest lecturer arrived by plane to this country early October 1964. He held a series of lectures on literature at NYU and Columbia in New York, at George Washington University in Washington, DC, and at California University. He left New York by plane on 30 Oct 1964 for Moscow.

Subject is Ukrainian though profane not to "import" him in nationality. And 42, born in Riazinia; party member, married, his wife is the wife, they have two daughters, the younger one is 11 years old. With his younger daughter Subject used to go to Ukraine to give her opportunity to get acquainted with the local people and to learn Ukrainian language.

Subject married when he was 24 years old. At the same age he acquired his PhD degree. He is the author of several books and treatises on literature. He is a reader on Russian literature at Moscow University and at Institute of Ukrainian and Byelorussian Department at the Institute of Literature in the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow. Subject also contributes to "Druzhba" the well published in Moscow, writing mostly on Ukrainian and Byelorussian literature. As Prof. of literature he earns RR 500.- per month. With his family and relatives he is staying in a 4-room apartment in the Kirov district.

2. Subject's description he is well off, has very fine and good taste furniture in his apartment. Where he lived for over 20 years and prior to that for 10 years or so in Kiev. He served with the army but not the USSR.

As a rule he speaks only Russian. His English is poor. A good knowledge of English is not necessary for him.

studied Czech but did not learn it properly.

Subject is of average intelligence, seems to be very indoctrinated, has a great knowledge of Soviet material in literature but lacks personal knowledge of the situation. He is quite confident of himself, almost arrogant and talkative in a free and easy going manner. He does not look for words, does not care, and when asked a question he has a tendency to cut off the person who is asking him and start at once with answering. When asked a controversial question he gets somewhat nervous but does not falter.

Subject makes impression of a convinced communist and sticks to official party line whenever the latter is being denied or attacked. On his own part however he might be critical of Soviet system and his individual features but only off of his own "rationale" and without outside provocation. When attacked he begins to defend even against his own conviction but when let to rationalize on his own he might point out at one or another Soviet shortcoming sooner to be a loyal Soviet citizen indeed, hissified to a ~~point~~ very extent, but still with some Ukrainian overtones.

Physical description: 5'9 to 6', 155 lbs, thin, square face, grey hair combed on the side, very pale skin.

His hobby: cultivating of flowers.

2. Searched out Subject for the third time on 7 Oct 1964 at his regular reading literature at GMU (he is invited from 16:00 to 20:00 hrs. After the reading Subject accompanied Subject to his hotel (Sholton) and paid there 11.11 PL.20 hrs.

On 8 Oct 1964 Source picked up Subject at his hotel at 15.15 hrs and he was to be invited to reading on Soviet literature. After the reading Subject was invited to go with Prof. MIKHAIL LEBEDEV (one of Subject's favorite authors), and Source left the car continuing to go to his hotel. At 16.45 hrs. they arrived because he was invited to the opening of an exhibition of Soviet literature.

On 15 Oct 1964 instead of going to movies they did window shopping, and ~~then~~ went ~~and~~ went shopping from 11:30 to 14:30 hrs. They went to Woolworth and ~~Woolworth~~, Subject bought 7 balloons for his personal collection, a friend, a notebook for himself, and something else stationary. He was quite impressed by both Woolworth and Choppell when they ate. They also went for a walk in ~~the~~ Central Park.

On 16 Oct 1964 Source gave Subject 9 books. He brought them to his hotel and Subject gladly accepted them. Looking through some of them he remarked that he knew of Prof SHREKHA and was of a very high opinion about him.

On 20 Oct 1964 Subject left for Washington, DC, and then proceeded to California. On 23 Oct 1964 he returned to New York, gave a lecture on Soviet Slavic literature same evening at the NYU, and on 26 Oct 1964 left by plane to Moscow. On 26 Oct when picking him up at the hotel Shelton, Source gave Subject 5 more books. He was however not very happy about them but did not return. On that day he was in very bad mood on the whole; he did not sleep last night on his way to New York, he was informed at the last moment about the lecture at ~~REXX~~ NYU and had to make himself a decision about it. He had an appointment at the hotel with "his friend" from the Soviet GM Mission at the same time as the lecture at NYU, but decided to go to the latter. He left the friend a note saying he would meet him on a corner near NYU (Source told him the place) and after the lecture Source accompanied him to his friend at that place. Subject's friend arrived by car together with his wife. His friend - aged 45-55, round Slavic face, blond, blue eyes. Subject did not introduce Source to his friend.

On all occasions Source met Subject, he was always very friendly. In the beginning he used to talk much about himself, and on the 1st day, 10/16, on political and economic development of the countries. Later on, enough about himself to official party line, he became more open and even critical on some aspects of Soviet society.

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3. Subject was a friendly term and into NKVD they served as together to OGB, Leningrad, Bulgaria. Subject visited Bulgaria often and now. Subject lives in Leningrad and once received a letter from "The Central Committee of the All Union Council of Trade Unions" which read "Nov in the USSR".

4. Subject known personally by ANTONOV-KOZAIKOVICH. According to Subject ANTONOV-KOZAIKOVICH had suffered very much during Stalinism and became very nervous. Now, no one accuses him of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and he lives quietly in Moscow. After his return from Siberia he recuperated almost completely except for his nervousness. He has a son Dvigenko who was born already a year before his return from deportation.

5. Subject described himself, yekaterinburg, as "a good man and a man of the best traditions returning to the people".

6. Subject promised to send for Dvigenko to Leningrad via Moscow. Subject stated he read "Vsevich" which in his opinion was one of the best newspapers in the Soviet Union.

RECORDED
SERIALIZED

To-day Discussed (Extracts)

7 Oct 1952

1. Contemporaty Ukrainian Literature

According to subject contemporary Ukrainian literature is no less weaker than the Russian one. Only, due to "objective circumstances" (so said Bystushenko and Rozhdestvensky) were more known in the West than Shevchenko, Kostenko. As other great talents among young Ukrainian generation subject mentioned, Vinzenzovs'kyi, Kovalenko, Duluba. Subject was of negative opinion about BOATYCH whom he described as "a little talented boy who try and began wants to get into literature writing for that purpose. His novelties".

DEDEA - suffers from TB and is in a sanatorium. There he is writing a history of Ukrainian literature.

2. Post-war situation

Subject does not like post-war refugee because they are connected with Germans. When he was pointed out that he willing to withdraw from the Donetskiy front he presented it in his "Wings", the KVD say or Red Cross said they could to leave their homes during the war, subject replied that before Kirovchikov's speech at the 20th Congress, the refugees should have also withdrawn his speech of 1952 directed against Ukrainian bourgeois and kulaks. Subject did not want to know. Under topic.

3. Liquidation

There is no formula for application for the deportation, according to the subject. There are no documents of other citizens of Ukraine, because the first and the second living being the main, the documents should be only personal documents of the criminal, and the criminal should be deported. There is no

4. Shovelento Corporation in Kiev

Subject is a part in Shovelento organization in Kiev as well. There were at least 15,000 peasants alone. Local radio station reported about 100,000 local radio stations had disappeared. It is believed that he made a flight to Kiev in order to make contact with his people.

Other source told subject fled to Kyiv from Odessa where he was arrested in Kyiv, subject escaped at same time.

5. The Action in Kiev Library

According to Subject the arson in the Library in Aug 1964 was organized by a comboxy ill, individual, "Correspondent of the TASS". Subject stated that he job and went to newspaper from library. Then, released from said jail, he was re-employed by the library. One of the he remained in the library put a long file sharp in several rooms and ignited it. It is believed he was burned down.

6. Micro publications at the Academy of Science, Moscow

Subject and his colleagues can read literature of the microfilm in the library in Moscow. "Otherwise we cannot work because of the language".

7. Soviet-Oldnese Conflict

This real and serious subject did not think the problem will be solved at the PSC and a real "biggest potential threat to our people". However, he said "we already have solved our personnel issues" according to his information. Last, "in Oldnese this means the people that are not there, that are not working and those that are not police".

End of file

8. Further Questions

Finally they were asked questions about the present situation in the USSR and the Soviet Union. Subject stated that he does not know about the present situation in the USSR.

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11.10 hour London and Paris.

2. Ukrainian Republics

Subject stressed that American universities should be open to all students and professors who come with the USSR government and their families. He also asked for American Professors, Lecturers, etc. to come. American students will have no notion whatsoever about non-Russian literature and get a one-sided, exclusively Russian picture of Soviet literature. The Soviet literature consists not only of its Russian part but includes also the literature of Armenia, Byelorussian and Georgia should be properly studied in the West.

When source remarked whether this was worthwhile or not, as no concrete non-Russian were subjected to familiarization and realization of modification or not, Subject replied that ~~stated~~ the concept of an adjustment and adjustment theory to the future and the practice for today is a contradictory concept; "instead of "cultural meeting" trends" he (Subject) sees a wide-spread development of ~~not~~ borderland nations, and partly takes it into account. "However, there are also "bumping" factors, there is a mutual enrichment of all types of non-Russian nations/ and their cultures; but at the same time the only way is to develop one individual opposition to Soviet Union."

On basis of which he suggested that the Moscow meeting be organized in Lecture on contemporary Ukrainian literature at TUL and will be held along with Mr. TIGDOR, Robert Zarharovich, Director of Slavic Department at NYU.

3. Assessments of Soviet Affairs

In Soviet Union had to say positive in order to receive the trip. "In health, very well and comfortable, English" was one of the requirements, and he had to do it jointly with his own colleagues on the trip.

4. Ukrainian literature and drama from Soviet Ukraine

On the basis of which he will be able to make a report on the trip.

¹⁰ See, for example, the discussion of the 'right to be forgotten' in the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Article 17(1).

通过“我的云”功能，您可以轻松地管理您的云存储空间，随时随地访问和管理您的数据。

CHAPTER 10. CONCLUSION

*Dampf- und Reaktionswärme von ΔH_f° und ΔS_f° in J/K. *Dampfdruck

Concordia, con suerte, se ha de considerar como la mejor de las ciudades de la República.

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ମନ୍ଦିର ରେ, ପାତାଳାରେ, ଯେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

TRADE SHOWS, EXHIBITIONS, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, AND OTHERS RELATED TO THE MARKETING OF PETROLEUM AND PETROCHEMICALS

It is recommended that the *liver* be used, after a meal, to purify the blood of toxins, *especially* those of animal origin.

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8% of the total population in the United States are diagnosed with hypertension. [Learn more](#)

1961 200 91

Следует отметить, что введение в практику Аддисабебы и Асмэра в 1930-х гг. попыток

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the old cat gave birth to a

“*THE MARCH OF THE MUSKETEERS*”

⁶ *“The Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1784-1800: The Transformation of an Academic Institution”*, 100.

19. 1995 年 1 月 1 日起，新修订的《中华人民共和国个人所得税法》开始实施，对个人所得实行分类征收。

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• and return to the town of the party or place where you are.

1870-1871

development of individual Soviet nations he did not think it feasible for next decades. Above all how the respective concept was conceived. Prior to 22nd Congress the Academy of Sciences had received a request from the Central Committee of the Party to make a research on feasibility of future amalgamation of Soviet nations. Many scientists were involved and approached this from many angles & they did not exclude each a possibility. This was put into the form of a concept and later on proclaimed at the 22nd Congress. But the reality proved very soon that it was going its own ways. Revival of individual national cultures had to be taken into account and the party could not overlook it. Consequently, the party let the life itself determine the fate of this concept. Because even when non-Russians prefer to send their children to Russian schools this does not make them Russians.

As "similar cases" that were conceived by the Academy of Sciences but already on its own initiative subject mentioned the quarrel on the origin of "Slovo o zlatej loporevini". Prof ZILIN or ZILIN conceived a new theory trying to prove that "Slovo" was a falsification of XVIII C and that it was many scholars debated for many months but finally it was proved that ZILIN was wrong.

Asked about some really similar cases to that of the amalgamation of different nations, subject only replied that "It is quite natural that after consulting with our academic staff" but he refused to elaborate.

5. What happened to Klimushin?

He just did not think that anything could go wrong right up to his retirement. He will probably join his former friends Pilotorov, Tolentsov and others. Pilotorov and Pilotorov recently in Leningrad, he knew, already was employed on other contract at construction of hydro-electric station.

6. What happened to Klimushin?

He did not think that anything could go wrong right up to his retirement.

personally liked late Kennedy because he really represented them. He also
cooperated with them. He had a very low opinion about the Soviet and
their lack of scientific approach to life's problems.

5. Costs of Life in Moscow

In Subject's opinion life in Moscow is cheaper than in America. He
could not afford to buy so much in New York as he does in Moscow for less than \$500.
When pressed on this point Subject began to talk about medical care, medical
security also in the Soviet Union which are - in his view - not available in
this country.

28 Oct 1964

1. Subject's Lecture on Contemporary Ukrainian Literature

Subject rejected any idea of amalgamation of literatures of different
peoples and stressed again the necessity to study not only the Ukrainian
Bryainian and other literatures. He began with reference to his questions he
came across while in this country as to future of Soviet literature and as a
result could only recommend widening of Russian studies also on Soviet Union
only
desiring the Western student will know a part of Soviet literature,
i.e. only the Russian literature.

Then he started with proper subject matter. The novel in the fact
presented position in the contemporary Ukrainian literature, as an ~~independent~~ outlet
for national tradition and folklore above all. Then; its representatives in
Ukrainian first of all. SHELMAKOV whose style is purely Ukrainian and whose move
"Ukrainian blood is not water" and others he would rate with best and best in
writing in the Soviet Union.

Subject is a friend of SHELMAKOV and likes him very much. He is an
invaluable member of the Soviet Union.

On the whole there are two lines of development of contemporary Ukrainian literature, lyric - as represented by HONCHAR, DOVZHENKO and BILAKYR, and abstractly realistic - as represented mainly by TSIJTHUK.

Subject mentioned also young poets and writers, in particular KOSTENKO and DRACH. In his view all the attacks against them were not justified because they were talented young people who even did influence their older ~~elder~~ colleagues. He had in mind DRACH'S influence on BILAKYR. Although he (Subject) personally did not like everything that was written by DRACH and KOSTENKO, nevertheless he appreciates very much their fresh and novel contrib to the treasures of Ukrainian literature.

2. Changes in the Kremlin

Subject was still reluctant to make any comments. He concluded his to saying that in his view this was a change for better "in all respects". Asked what consequences it will have for non-Russian republics, subject rephrased "they will have better".

Ad. His Lecture on Ukrainian literature: In the discussion that followed S's lecture he was asked, among other things, what are the chances for rehabilitation of Khvylovyl and Dzai-Khmar. Currently very high, he said, and he gave some info he ended on workers of national moldives, last year. In 1956-57 the former anti-Soviet writers were already rehabilitated. The same applies to Khvylovyl and Dzai-Khmar.

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List of Books given to Subject

16 Oct 1964

1. Dokumenty Ukrainskoho Komandzmu	1
2. Vyvid Prav Ukrayny	1
3. Upravlenche Nauka v Koloniyalnykh Pustelih	1
4. Suchasna Literatura v Ukr (Kochelivets)	1
5. Suchasnist' # 8/1964	1
6. Rosstailene Vidrodzennia	1
7. Sopon' - by Halaniuk	1
8. Zbirnyk na pochamu Zenona Kuzeli, UVAN 1962	1
9. Harryc Suchasnoyi Ukrainskoyi Novy - by Shchurik	1

26 Oct 1964

10. Suchasnist' # 9/1964	1
11. Obirvani Struny	1
12. Poemiyi - by Drai-Khmara	1
13. Literiye Ukr. literatury - Radnykivych	1
14. Lehtocymia Duk	1